

UNCLE SAM SPEAKS SEVERELY TO CUBA

Sister Republic Must Quickly Change
Her Ways or United States
Army Will Intervene.

VETERAN ORGANIZATION IS TRYING TO NULLIFY LAW

As Sponsor for the Stability of Government on
the Island, the Situation As Now Reported
Causes Grave Concern to the Ad-
ministration at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The state department has served notice on President Gomez that the United States will intervene in Cuba if further attempts are made by the veteran organization to nullify the law prohibiting the interference of the military in political affairs in Cuba. The attitude of the United States is shown in the following note presented today to the Cuban government:

"The situation in Cuba as now reported causes grave concern to the government of the United States.

"That the laws intended to safeguard free republican government shall be enforced and not defied is obviously essential to the maintenance of the law, order and stability indispensable to the status of the republic of Cuba, in the continued wellbeing of which the United States has always evinced and cannot escape a vital interest.

"The President of the United States looks to the President and government of Cuba to prevent a threatened situation which would compel the government of the United States much against its desire to consider what measures it must take in pursuance of the obligations of its relations to Cuba."

The notification of the American government was served upon President Gomez through American Minister Beaupre at Havana.

It was on reports of American Minister Beaupre that today's note was based. Minister Beaupre reported today from Havana that in defiance of a decree issued by President Gomez forbidding officers of the army and rural guard to participate in political affairs, the republicans, by military law, many army officers and rurales attended a meeting Sunday night of the national council of veterans, an organization of veterans of the Cuban war for independence.

VETERANS THREATEN CONGRESS.
The veterans have been active in the past three months in attempting to have displaced from the civil service persons who sympathized with the Spanish cause in the rebellion. Press dispatches today indicated that the veterans were threatening to coerce members of Congress, now in session, to nullify the law regarding the participation of the military in politics.

This move convinced the State department that the situation was the most serious that had presented itself since the veterans' move began. It had been evident to the department that President Gomez was practically powerless to resist the movement unless he received substantial support from the outside.

The declared purpose of some of the veterans to make ineffectual for public service a large element of the population, because they sided with Spain in the revolution, had been pointed out as inconsistent with the individual freedom and rights guaranteed to the constitution of Cuba. The United States regarded the action of the veterans therefore as likely to threaten the stability of the republic and hence the sharpness of the warning issued today, the United States being by treaty bound to see that the Cuban constitution is observed.

The State department has turned to the treaty and after a careful study of the obligations imposed it was concluded that the time had come to serve warning that for the second "and perhaps the last" time, the United States was prepared to intervene in Cuba if necessary.

NO DOUBT ABOUT RESULT.
The officials here entertained no doubt whatever over the result of this note of warning. President Gomez will enforce his decree against the participation of the military in politics and it is expected there will be a decided abatement of the raid of would-be officeholders upon the places now filled by members of the conservative element. If these results are not obtained, then it may reasonably be expected that within a short time the American flag again will be hoisted over the government house in Havana.

The general staff long has had plans prepared for just such a contingency. Major-General Wood asked to be excused from discussing them at this stage, but it is known that within a very few days after the word was given several thousand troops would be marching aboard army transports at Newport News to sail for Havana. Meanwhile practically the whole Atlantic fleet, which is now based at Guantanamo on the south side of the island, would spread out and envelop Cuba so completely that there could not be a thought of successful armed resistance.

HAVANA GREATLY EXCITED

News of Threatened Intervention Absorbing Topic of Discussion.

Havana, Jan. 16.—The news of threatened intervention by the United States in the late editions of the Havana afternoon papers, coming without the least warning, created intense excitement in the clubs and cafes, and in all places of public gathering it was the absorbing topic of discussion. Astonishment and resentment against American interference were mingled with very general incredulity. Later, when the news was fully confirmed, the impression became general that the suggestion of intervention would prob-

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prohibiting the attendance of army officers at meetings of the veterans on the ground that the association is not a political but a purely patriotic organization.

BUTTER HIGHEST IN 28 YEARS

Wholesale Price in New York Reaches 42 Cents a Pound—Immense Profit Made.

New York, Jan. 16.—The wholesale price of butter in New York today went to 42 cents a pound, the highest reached in 28 years, and retailers were asking 52 cents with only limited supplies of the best quality to be had at either price. There is great uncertainty in regard to the supply ahead, but it is generally predicted by dealers here that before the week is out the high record price of butter in this country will be attained.

The rise is ascribed by some dealers here to the new Bremen law in this State, which prohibits the keeping of butter for more than a year, to anticipate storage legislation of the United States and to the severe drought of last summer, factors which are said to have restricted packing while the new output has been curtailed. It is said, by the recent cold weather.

Immense profits have been made, it is asserted, by some dealers on their last year's investment in butter.

MRS. KITTREDGE HASKINS OF BRATTLEBORO IS DEAD

Brattleboro, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Esther Kittredge Haskins, wife of Postmaster Kittredge Haskins, died today at her home here after an illness of about two months following a partial congestion of the brain. Mrs. Haskins was born in Wilmington March 9, 1842, and was a daughter of Maj. Adna B. and Hannah Larna Child. Her education was received in her native town and when a little over 17 years of age she married Kittredge Haskins of Dover. They went to Brattleboro to make their home as Mr. Haskins engaged in the practice of law there. Three years later they came to Brattleboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskins celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding July 1, 1887. Eighty years of her life was spent in Brattleboro during the past terms of Colonel Haskins as member of Congress from the second congressional district of Vermont. Since his retirement from national politics they have lived in their home on Terrace street. She was a member of the D. A. R., Colonial Dames, a Sewing Circle, and the Episcopal Church. Her funeral services will be held in that church Thursday morning.

Besides her husband she leaves three brothers, William Henry Childs of Bennington and Major F. W. Childs and Rollins Childs of Brattleboro, and daughter, Mrs. Sarah M. Kidder, of New York.

EVERY GUEST ESCAPED.

Fire Destroys Pasadena Hotel Winter Home of Rich Easterners.

Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 15.—Fire of unknown origin early today destroyed the Pasadena Hotel, a favorite winter home of many wealthy easterners. The loss will reach \$200,000.

The entire main structure was destroyed and the flames finished their work on the north wing, newly opened this season. No lives were lost.

Practically every room in the hotel was occupied and when the fire started bellboys and elevator men, under the direction of Manager Wilson, rushed from door to door, adding by the use of the telephone switchboard, who sat at her desk calling room after room until every guest in the hotel was awakened.

A heroic rescue of the sick child of Mrs. George H. Cherry of San Francisco was made by bellboys, who found their way through a dense and suffocating smoke to the room where the child lay.

The destroyed building was the first big tourist hotel to be erected in Pasadena. It was built in 1888 and was then known as La Pinteresa and for many years was the favored winter home of many wealthy easterners. It was three stories high and contained 150 rooms.

Although more modern tourist hotels have been constructed in recent years, the Pasadena has retained its popularity. Last fall the hotel was remodelled and furnished.

OLDEST FRAME HOUSE IN THE U. S. IS TORN DOWN

Southampton, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The oldest frame house in the United States is being raised by workmen today by order of the authorities. It is a result of the fact that an English gentleman who came to this country in Cromwell's time and was one of the original settlers near Southampton in 1630. The Sayre house is in the center of the village and has been long a point of historic interest. With proper caretaking the old house would have stood for a century yet, but it was allowed to decay and crumble. All the material in the old building, with the exception of the glass was home-made. The timber, boards, shingles, lathes and brick were turned out within a block or two of the house and even the nails were manufactured by the old village blacksmith. Huge fireplaces warmed it.

During the Revolutionary War the house was used by British officers. The property is owned by a direct descendant of Sayre.

GOVERNOR MEAD INVITED.

Will Be Guest of Vermont Association of Boston Saturday.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The Vermont association of Boston will hold its annual reunion Saturday evening at Hotel Somerset. The arrangements, in the hands of President Charles H. Bradley and committee, are well nigh completed and everything points to a full measure of success.

The reception will be held at 6:30 and the dinner, in the course of which a fine concert program will be given, at seven o'clock.

o'clock. The evening's festivity will close with dancing.

The executive committee takes pleasure in announcing that the Hon. John A. Mead, Governor of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. John Martin Thomas, president of Middlebury College, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge are to be the principal guests of the association.

Each year since its formation the Vermont association of Boston has constantly increased in members, and the enthusiasm of the members, for the main object of their organization, the keeping alive of the memories of their native State and its people, has also progressed correspondingly.

WIVES MUST PROMISE TO OBEY IN LEGAL MARRIAGE

London, Jan. 15.—The omission of the word "obey" from a marriage service celebrated in church is illegal and invalidates the ceremony, according to a sensational announcement made by the Rev. Hugh Chapman, chaplain of the Chapel Royal Savoy.

Before the altar stood Miss Una Dugdale, daughter of Commander Dugdale and niece of Viscount Peel, and Victor B. Duval waiting to be married. Both are prominent supporters of the militant suffragists and they had decided that the word "obey" should be omitted from the marriage service and had communicated their decision to the chaplain.

Just before the time appointed for the ceremony the Rev. Hugh Chapman sought legal advice and obtained a ruling which is likely to invalidate many marriages.

Miss Dugdale and Mr. Duval, after the announcement by the chaplain, decided to waive the objection and the marriage ceremony proceeded.

The chaplain himself disapproved of the use of the word and prior to the service expressed the hope that there would soon be an amended form of marriage service, rendering it possible for Christians to be married without the blessings of the church without hurt to their susceptibilities.

DAY'S DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

New York Representative Protests Against Disfranchising Big Business.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Representative Levy of New York arrived before the House rules committee today against the proposed investigation into the "money trust." Clipping combine and International Harvester company. "I think these matters should be referred to proper committees," he said, "to draft laws to aid these industries and to plan against and probe and accomplish nothing. This continual agitation against these business enterprises is tying up business in this country."

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, replying to Mr. Levy, said he saw no reason why the proposed inquiry should be retarded because of the wish of New York bankers.

The House "sugar trust" investigation committee today decided to shut off all further public hearings except that of W. L. Bass, a San Domingo sugar grower, the Wisconsin beet sugar factory and the Hawaiian sugar plantation. Independent members protested in vain against this action.

In the Senate, Senator Rayner spoke in advocacy of the pending arbitration treaties. A resolution introduced by Senator Hitchcock, directing the foreign relations committee to report what authority existed for sending American troops into China, was agreed to. Chairman Spooner of the plenary committee, reported his bill for readjusting all government printing laws. The Senate adjourned at 2:17 p. m. until 2:30 p. m. Wednesday.

In the House, a conference on the bill for the popular election of senators was held. Two amendments were suggested for submission to the States.

A revised bill for Alaska legislation was introduced by Delegate Wilkerson.

The "steel trust" investigating committee is to resume next Monday with President Farrell of the United States Steel corporation on the stand.

The naval affairs committee favorably reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for a report on all expenditures this year for armor, armor plate, ammunition, etc. The House adjourned at 5:32 p. m. until noon Wednesday.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Foster arrived back from Burlington just in time Friday evening to take the chair as president of the Washington Society of Dartmouth Alumni at the annual dinner of the society at the Highlands Hotel that evening.

Mr. Foster was elected president of the association at the annual meeting the first of the year. There were about 40 present at the dinner, and the guest of the evening was President Nicholas who comes to town annually for the event. Remarks were also made by Justice Stafford and Superintendent Davidson of the Washington public schools.

The Christian Science Monitor of Boston has appointed as its correspondent and representative here George Leonard, formerly of Bennington and a member of the prominent family of that name there.

TREE FOR FIRE ESCAPE.

McCoy Found a Way to Save Himself and Family.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 15.—A leap by Edward J. McCoy into the icy branches of a tree which grew close to his home saved him from death or serious injury when a fire broke out in his house and two small children with him. The \$15,000 dwelling here was burned yesterday.

Escape by the staircase was cut off when the crackling flames awakened the family. McCoy leaped from an upper window to the tree and clung to its close, swinging branches. His child was passed to him and he slid safely to the ground with the infant. He caught the other child who was thrown to him from the window. Then he helped his wife gain the tree's branches and brought her safely to the ground.

The reception will be held at 6:30 and the dinner, in the course of which a fine concert program will be given, at seven o'clock.

SCHUMANN-HEINK

TO SEEK DIVORCE

Famous Opera Singer to Part
from Young Husband for
Children's Sake.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—When Mrs. William Rapp, known to the music loving public of two continents as Mme. Schumann-Heink, files her suit for divorce, as she will soon, she will have demonstrated in real life the theme of the only comic opera in which she ever appeared in America, "Love's Lottery."

Mme. Schumann-Heink and her husband, William Rapp, Jr., 12 years her junior, separated some time ago, but neither until last night acknowledged there was an estrangement.

The great contralto in her apartments at the Plumerie hotel, after appearing in two concerts on Saturday, where it was noticed she was in better voice than on any former appearance in St. Louis, admitted the separation and said the divorce petition would be filed soon, but where she could not say. The marriage of the great singer to a man not a professional and a dozen years younger than she was not a happy one. With as much feeling and expression as she ever put in any of the songs that have made her famous she spoke of the misalliance, and said she had endured it as long as she could, and while she dreaded having the name of Schumann-Heink in the divorce courts, there was no other alternative.

"I have no word to say against Mr. Rapp," said the diva, "He is cultured and refined, but it is best that he should go his way and I go mine. He is in New York, where he has an office; and I am on the road, singing."

There were no angry quarrels nor any scandal. Please say that, for both of us. It was just for the best that I have acted as I have.

"It is my children that caused the separation. He could not understand, and I should not blame him too harshly for it. He has no children of his own, while I have eight, and some of them are grown."

CLOSE HER CHILDREN.

"When it came to a question whether it should be my children or my husband, to whom I have been married six years, I chose to close my children. And what good woman would not? They are my life, and I love them with every breath that I draw.

"It is my children that have been my inspiration in life. It was they who gave me the ambition to achieve what I have achieved. I have given my life for them, and I never have regretted it, and I do not regret it now.

"When I was in my native land and so poor and the first of my eight children had died, I wanted to do all I could for it, and when the others came I felt that I ought to do more work for them. It was that they might grow by it that I decided to close all things to become a great artist, a great artist, that I might give to them things that had been denied them.

"And I worked so hard and I denied myself so many things to achieve my ambition. It was to work for them and to build them a home that I came to you, America, that in the 13 years I have been here I have come to love so well. But what man would come to us with money and a home for them?

"I had succeeded before I became the wife of Mr. Rapp, and my estate in New Jersey is a beautiful place, and I am happy when I am surrounded by my children. Then I have another home in California, and I am happy there, and to matter where I am, I want my children to know that their mother will always take them to her arms."

Mme. Schumann-Heink was born in Bohemia on June 15, 1861, and was the daughter of Hans Roescher, a native of Vienna. In 1882 she was married to Ernst Heink, of Dresden, and suffered a decade of almost unendurable married life. By Heink she had four children. She gained a divorce in 1894 and was married by Paul Schumann, an actor of Hamburg. He died in 1904. In 1905 Mme. Schumann-Heink became an American citizen and in May of that year was wedded by Mr. Rapp. By the second marriage she also had four children, and long has been famous for her devotion to the large family.

MADAME'S SON IS PLEASED.

Divorce Will Free Young Schumann-Heink from Jewelry Shop.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—"It doesn't make any difference how much artistic temperament there is in a family, if trouble comes into it the underlying cause is dollars and cents. And it was money matters which caused my mother to seek separation from her husband, William Rapp," said Hans Schumann-Heink, son of Mme. Schumann-Heink, who has declared that she soon will file a suit for divorce against her husband. The son is employed in the jewelry repair department of a downtown department store.

"You are giving too much to your children," said his stepfather a little less than a year after their marriage. "I can never give too much to my children," my mother replied.

"She continued to give us money. I was embarrassed by the attitude of Mr. Rapp, so I sought work."

"Stand on your own feet," said his stepfather. "You are the son of Schumann-Heink and need not work; our mother told us right in front of him, if our children wish to work at a trade they may, but if they wish to study they shall, and that is final," she said.

"Now I shall resume my studies. Word of this divorce affair was a sort of reprieve to us. We have all an insurance agent; I, a jeweler repairer; one of my other brothers a reporter on a newspaper, just because Mr. Rapp doesn't appreciate things artistic."

"Rapp is a nice man," Hans apologized, "I went to Europe with him. He is kind and means well, but when he makes me want to yell from the housesteps in anger when he gets talking about how and how they should be brought up. Now everything is going to be different. I'll make Rapp tight green, maybe, but mother probably will turn loose her fountain pen and write more checks than you can hold in one hand. I don't need much; I've saved my money, but now that I have I don't want any looking at me and thinking 'Oh, what a shifty, good for nothing young man he is.'"

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INCORPORATED 1847

Deposits		Surplus
3,710.12	January 1, 1850	50.34
23,750.25	January 1, 1860	214.57
263,799.55	January 1, 1870	9,812.96
1,187,609.36	January 1, 1880	43,260.43
2,121,207.11	January 1, 1890	170,238.51
7,000,561.09	January 1, 1900	330,685.37
13,386,483.54	January 1, 1912	911,262.26

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